WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Receiving, Forwarding

Storage Merchants,

erner Building Market and Church streets, for-merly occupied by Ewing, McCrory & Co.

A RE RECEIVING and have in store the fol-lowing:

100 barrels Brown Sugar,

50 do A Coffee Sugar,

25 do B do do

25 do C do do

50 do Stuart's Crushed Sugar, standard,
25 do do A do do do
5 do Powdered do
6 do Syrup,

Syrup, Molasse

60 kers Syrup, 5 and 10 gala, 60 barrels No 1 and 2 Mackerel, 50 hf do do do 50 gr do do do

25 barrels F. N. & Co's Whisky, 25 do S. N. Pike's do 260 boxes star candles,

90 kegs nails,

(8) reams paper,

10 kegs ginger, 20 dozen buckets, 20 sacks Rio coffee

0 boxesstarch

20 cases Figs.

do pickles, do Madder,

50 barrels apples, 50 boxes assorted wines, 609 barrels Flour, all grades,

250 do Potatoes, 100 boxes Fire Crackers,

00 cases assorted Liquors,

In addition to the above we have a general as

during the present pressure in the Eastern mar-kets. We expect to sell goods on short profits, and would be pleased to have our old friends call on us.

EWING & CO.

A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, Mc

rory & Co., will be found with the above firn for

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BANKERS, BROKERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION

Merchants,

38 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

I. F. GREEN, formerly Nichol, Green & Co, Nash-

BY the above eard it will be seen we have established ourselves in New Yor for the purpose of doing a legitmate commission business; and being a Tennessee house, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our Southern friends generally. We are amply prepared to make cash ad-

thout charge of interest; to purchase and setting, tobacco, flour and pork; also gold stock ands, and government securities on a margin ex

FRESH

FAMILY GROCERIES

WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT-

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Fruits,

Cigars, etc.,

Coffee,

Tobacco,

Which we will dispose of at private sale for fai

mder instructions.

MR. W.M. PRICHARD long and favorably mown to this community has taken quarters with it, and will be pleased to see his old friends and untonners.

GODSHALL & HOLLAND, decl4—H 32 South Market street.

1,000 BUSHELS PEACH BLOW POTA-

Our Auction Sale on Thursday next will em

REMOVAL.

WELL SELECTED.

Market Prices.

Superfine and extra faimly Flour,

6 AND 8 RROAD STREET.

RHEA & SMITH,

LARGE,

And we always sell

The Lowest

100 BBLS CHOICE APPLES;

AND CANDY MANUFACTORY

Dairy Salt:

D. D. DENTON & CO

dec 19 A. A. SPENCER & CO.

brace a fine variety of Liquors, Tobacse and Greeries generally, together with the consignmen above mentioned,

1,000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS,

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO-

Chas. M. McGuke, living at Knoxville, Tenn

50 boxes assorted soap,

(6) hoxes candy, 50 baskets champagee,

dec6-Smlstp. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender, in connection with Phiness Garrett, will co time the Real Estate business at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.

W. MATT. BROWN, THOS. CALLENDER.

CALLENDER & GARRETT (Successors to W. MATT. BROWN & Co.,) Real Estate Agents,

41 Cherry Street,

WILL give their prompt attention to the selling and reating of every description of Real Estate, deel-lw.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

Building Lots for Sale,

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS.

1st. A fine Residence, containing 12 rooms, it we territory. Also two vacant Lots adjoining. 2d. That splendid Residence of the late James ohnson, on Broad Setreet, between Summer and ligh streets, containing 8 rooms, besides servants come and other out houses.

2d, That splendid Residence of the late Hardin P. Bostick, containing about 10 rooms, out houses, etc. Good Spring and spring house with St weres of land, immediately adjacent to the city, on the Charlotte Pike. 4th, 50 acres of ground of the Barrow property, on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided to 5th, A very large number of Lots in the City and the different Additions to Naseville. 25 Lots in Edgefield and Brownsville. 6th. A very large number of the BEST FARMS in this and the adjoining counties. Apply to J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 3814 Uniou str

NELSON & MURFREE

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

29 Cherry Street, near Union.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

AVE a large amount of Real Estate to sell in

THEY BUY AND SELL City, County and State Boads on commission, well as every description of Government Sec

TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS

A PLACE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, of 400 acres, in Jackson county, Tenn., for sale

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE

30 PERT on Church street, opposite the Maxwell House and Masonic Temple, at a reasonable price. This is contral, choice property, and is more than 200 feet deep.

45 Feet, improved, on Vine street, between Church and Union, very choice location, but the improvements are moderate. The price is very low.

92 Peet, with large brick dwelling, on Vine reet, between Union and Cedar, being about f out degrable location for residences in the cit 200 Feet on McGayock street, West Nashville.

which is a most Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 root telen, stable, etc., and first-rate eistern. Pr dy \$9,000. House and premises in good order 100 Feet on Broad street. West Nashville, with elegant new Brick House, containing 10 or 12 rooms, kitchen, stable, two eisterns, shrubbery, etc., etc., at \$15,000. Very desirable. If not sold within ten days, this large and choice place will be rented for the remainder of this and the whole

ust, on which is the well known Pleasant Smith 50 Feet on Sprace street, with large, elegant and new Brick Dwelling, containing 16 rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen, extra size, with gas, water, and every modern improvement.

43 Pect on Park street, with common improvements, very low. This property runs through

40 Peet on College street, being the lower por-ion of the let new occupied by Department leadquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters, Price,

A choice little lot on North College, just below he Public Square, at a sorvifice.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

We offer for sale a Saloon and Restnurant, now long a profitable business, in the very centre of rade, at a price perfectly satisfactory.

EDGEFIELD. We have over 1,300 feet of ground on the most choice and desirable streets in Edusfield, for lease for five vents from 1st January next, at prices which ought to be satisfactory to those desiring to

NELSON & MURFREE. ALBERT M. DILLIN.

DILLIN & THOMPSON,

REAL ESTATE AND

COLLECTING AGENTS.

as General Agents, for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; Renting and Leasing of City or Country Property; Collection of Notes; Accounts and Vouchers; Investigation of Titles, etc., etc.

Office, over Second National Bank, College street,

Just received MEDARY & HUREE.

500 SACKS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
by MEDARY & BURKE.
Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

500 BARREIS NEW YORK APPLES,

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

95 BARREIS CRANBERRIES.

DILLIN & THOMPSON,

Dealers can be supplied on short notice with everything in our Line, made by our-DROMISING PAITHFUL AND PROMPT selves.

Attention given

To Crackers

And Candy

Also, Brend, Cakes, etc., etc. deet-1m STATE OF TENNESSEE, §

A. N. Simpson, deceased, is hereby ordered O BARREIN NEW YORK APPLES, the best in the market.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

Southeast corner Broad and Market sts.

THOS. SHORT, Clerk, deci7dlt-wit

DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1865.

GROCERS & BANKERS. INSURANCE.

> SAINT LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY, HOME OFFICE: NO. 60 NORTH THIRD S SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SECURELY INVESTED.

Dividends declared to Policy Holders Jan. 1, 1865, Forty Per Cent.

Reader, Is Your Life Insured? f not, what provision have you made for your dependent ones? THINK! What would be their pecuniary situation were you to

die to-morrow? If it is wise to Insure, is it prudent to Delay?

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. DIRECTORS. AMES H. LUCUS......SAMUEL WILLI Candle Dealers.

William T. Gay, of Hanenkamp & Edwards.

David Keith, of Keith & Woods, Booksellers and

Stationers.

R. P. Hanenkamp, of Gay & Hanenkamp.

Isaac W. Mitchell.

D. A. January, of D. A. January & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Wm. J. Lewis, of Lewis & Bro., Tobacconists.

F. Ronier, Jr., of F. Ronier, Jr., & Co.

Jacob Tamm, of Tamm & Meyer. SAMUEL WILLI, President. JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice President.

WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. WM. N. BENTON, General Agent DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, Consulting Physician. LACKLAND, CLINE & JAMISON, Legal Adv'rs. HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Consulting Actuary.

SILAS K. FOOT, C. BARFIELD, F. W. STEPHENSON, Special Agents, Nashville, Tenn.

lice: Second National Bank Building Nashville Local Beard of Reference: illman, Bro. & Sons. J. A. McAlister & Co., 10. Kirkman. G. J. Stubblefield, 11. A. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, James Woods.

Examining Physicians: Thos. R. Jennings, M. D., T. M. Madden.

\$7,000,000

Insurance Capital.

Indemnity Against Loss by Fire, River Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. Cash assets \$4,000,000 Columbia, Cash Capita Arctic, Cash Assets..... Hartford, Cash Assets.... COLUMBUS POWELL, formerly C. Powell & Co., Knoxville, Tenn Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Office, No. 25%, Cherry street, E. D. FARNSWORTH,

GENERAL NOTICES.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY

No. 29 NORTH CHERRY STREET.

Special attention paid to the

NO CHARGES IN ADVANCE. HOWARD & NELSON, Attorneys and U. S. Claim Agents, REVERENCES-Hon, C. F. Trigg, U. S. Distric Judge: Auson Nelson, Esq., President Second Na tional Bank; Maj. Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quar

MORGAN & CO.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE ABOV FIRM will find their Notes and Account with Mr. JAMES KYLE, at the new house Stratton, Pointer & Co., Broad street. Mr. K. authorised to receipt for all money due the firm. Nashville, Dec. 9, '65- 4wlm.

CHRISTMAS

GIFT

UP-RIVER

Cumberland Coal

TEN DOLLARS

LOAD DELIVERED.

AT 34 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, NEXT DOOR TO NO. 2, FIREMAN'S HALL

The only genuine Cumberland in this Market Cheapest, because most economical. Clearest being a pure Gas, and gives no headache. A. STEWART. G. H. HOLDEN.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!! CITY STEAM BAKERY DAWE'S IMPROVED ERASIVE SOAP. THE CHEAPEST

Best Soap made in the United

Send your Orders to

RODDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

No. 90, Church Street. NASHVILLE, TENN.

NEW BACON.

5,000 lbs. New Hame, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Sales, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Shoulders 100 Tierces New Land, For Sale by McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO. UNION & AMERICAN

The Head Centre in the Senate.

Wholesale House, HINSELF.

THOS. D. PITE.

Late Fite, Shepherd &co

Lic. GARDNER.

Late of Gardner & co. Late of Evans & co., Late of Evans & co., Late of Gardner & co.,

DRY GOODS.

ET IB W

EVANS, FITE & CO

NO. 4, INN BLOCK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE AND well assorted stock of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

dry Goods

VARIETIES.

Boots, Shoes,

AND

READY MADE CLOTHING,

PURCHASED FOR CASH

Since the recent decline in prices, which we offer to the Trade

AT VERY LOW PRICES. Being connected with EVANS, GARDNER & CO, Rebels of the Anderson stripe. of New York City, and IMPORTING all Foreign,

loods at LOWEST PRICES

loods, and possessing every advantage of getting

We feel every confidence in saying to Merchant that we will sell them as Cheap as they can pur

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, of both

VERY SMALL ADVANCE o that those who buy from us can compete with Stocks purchased any where. Having resident partners in New York, gives us advantages in keeping up a Stock, which Mer-

chants will find large and well assorted throughout We solicit an Examination of our Stock. Evans, Fite & Co.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SNUFFS, TOBACCO &c. J. & L. WHORLEY.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SNUFF, PIPES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CIGARS & TOBACCO, No. 32 Market Street.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. JOHN B. SMITH.

(Successor to Chas. Liebenstein,)

TOBACCONIST. Cor. Cedar and Cherry Streets,

A heavy stock of fine imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Constantly on hand

McCLURE'S

MUSIC STORE.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN Pintos of Steinway and Sons, J. B. Dunham, Robt. Nunn's, A. H. Gale & Co., and other first class instruments. Carhait, Needham & Co's un-

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.

33 UNION STREET.

Also, SHEET MUSIC, and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. Give it a call before you purchase. dee3-1m FOR RENT.

A SMALL ROOM, IN THE UNION AND American Block, fronting on Church street. Apply at the counting room of the Union and American office. FOR RENT. TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS IN THE Fourth Story of the Union and American Block, well adapted to many purposes. Apply at the counting-room of this office.

F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

W. C. COLLIER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND STEEL PENS. Arnold's Writing Fluid & Copying Ink, Wedding, Visiting and Printer's Cards,

STATIONERY. And the Latest Literature of the Day. NO. 37 UNION STREET, (Between Cherry and College,) NASHVILLE, TENN. Orders solicited for every description of Printing.

dect-Im

MEMPHIS.

From the Argus.]

MR. SUMNER HAS DELIVERED

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette. Washington, Dec. 20

The great speech of the session, thus far was made in the Senate, .o-day, by Mr. Sumner, to secure the freedmens' rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. Its drift was to show that the condition of affairs in the States lately in rebellion demands interference on the part of the Government, and does not warrant the President in the lanmage he used in his message to the Senate m Tuesday. Beginning with Virginia, and naming those States in order, he brought together a large mass of testimony respecting matters in each. This embraced official documents, reports of conventions and Legislatures, private letters and newspaper cor-respondence. The speech occupied two hours in delivering, and was listened to by crowded galleries. When he had concluded Mr. Saulsbury improved the occasion to exhort the President to stand firm in his policy and pledged him the moral support of two millions of Democrats in the States never in rebellion. Mr. Cowan closed the debate with a characteristic speech, in which he said Mr. Sumner's argument rested wholly on one sided reports of anonymous scribblers, cotton thieves, &c. No definite action

was had on the bill. THE Alabama Legislature have adjourned to the 15th of January next, having been in ed much important business for their constituents. The following are some of the bills that have passed and become a part of the State laws:

An Act to protect freedmen in their rights of person and property in this State—which gives ne-groes the right to sue and be sued, plead and be implended, and to testify in all cases in which they An Act to regulate contracts with freedmen and An Act relating to vagrants and vagrancy.
An Act to regulate the relation of master and apprentice as relates to freedmen, free negroes and negroes. Ten shots were lodged in his

THE VIRGINIA SENATORS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, a bitter opponent of the President's policy, says in its Washington corres-

dence of Sunday last: John Minor Botts, the ex-Rebel Major-General Anderson, of Tredegar Iron Works, and Brigadier-General Archer arrived here together yesterday, from Richmond. The two former are candidates for United States Senators, and will probably be elected as the present Legislature is disposed to ignore the loings of the Alexandria Legislature. This move to choose Senators is an alliance of the Union men of the John Minor Botts and F. H. Pierpoint pattern, and reconstructed

tracts in the early part of the rebellion, ne cannot take the test oath. Gov. Pierpoint is in favor of his election, but though he is a pliant tool in the hands of all the Virginia politicians, they will never allow him to be chosen to any important position. THE steamer DeSoto bound from New Or-

eans to Pascagouia, recently exploded her boiler, killing four persons, scalding four others, and wounding the pilot and second The True Feeling in Mississippi. A meeting of the people was called at

pression to their true feelings and sentiments | so treated as to reassure them of the kind State. The Sentinel, of that place, referring to the meeting and its objects in advance, holds the following language: "In other portions of the State-along the sea-board-in the lagoons of the Mississippi oottom, where the people have seen but little enue stamps are yet almost unknown, the fact of the complete restoration of Federal

authority is not yet fully appreciated. It was the representatives of constituencies living in such out of the way places, that performed such strange antics in our Legisla ture. These fellows did the big talking about "our rights," and went on the supposition that they could hide out negroes in the swamps and pine woods, and retain them indefinitely. A nice flock of ostriches they were, but the representatives from the cities and the populous districts, where the fact of the surrender was fully realized, and where the extinction of slavery was known to be an inevitable fact, could not out vote them. To protest against the action of these impractiables-to endorse the course of Governor Iumphreys and those of our Legislature, who were too bold to be awed by the clamor of a majority, and too wise to be deceived by their sophistries-and to give to the ountry assurances that these were the true epresentatives of the patriotism, the intelli-

gence and the moral power of the State, is the object of the meeting to-day." The London Times Willing to Give Up Canada.

The London Times indulges in a friendly ditorial towards America. Apropos of Secretary Seward's reply to the Lincoln condolence addresses, after lauding the efficiency of the United States Government in times of great and unparalleled difficulties, the Times says a word or two about the present feeling in England towards the United States. "We have not the least objection to the United States increasing to any extent and annexing any amount of territory or number of States, so long as it is done honestly, above board, and by our appeals to the sympathy and good sense of the people. If the population of our own provinces, or of Mexico, freely and sponaneously declared that they thought this their best chance of peace and prosperity, the British people would only feel the passing regret at the loss of a name and the roportionate aggrandizement of the United ates. Only as a great State we cannot bear o be ousted, outwitted and coerced, and to

ee our own people suffer for their loyalty." A New York correspondent, speaking of of the departure from that port of the Secretory of Legation for France, writes under date of Dec. 16:

The steamer Scotia, which sailed last Wednesday, took out the Count de Tavernay, French Secretary of Legation. The Count de Montholon, French Minister, went to see him off. People jump at the conclusion that the mission is important, and hint that the Minister himself may shortly fol-

some very strong backers among influential sovereign. This, and this alone, caused the men. Notwithstanding, the general impres- ministry to pause. sion among capitalists seems to be that there cannot possibly be a war; that France will not fight, that this country ought not to; that it is the general interest of all parties to maintain peace, and that, therefore, Na- and the death of Prince Albert, though poleon will sensibly draw his support, and nearly a crushing blow to the Queen, was Maximilian quietly abandon the territory yet an event in the Providence of God to he never should have undertaken to hold. save England and America from the calam-This class of people, too, are satisfied that the one million of men disbanded and sent to their homes have become quiet and peaceable citizens, and that the captains and sub-alterns, who have hung up their bruised Presbyterian church in the South, finished arms, no longer sigh for military renown and major generalships. If this be true, the human nature of to-day is not the human nature of the past, and we cannot but think their labors and adjourned size die yesterday. We have given much space to their concluding proceedings which will well repay the reader for his trouble. The Pasteral Letter fidence may, after all, be misplaced.

nearly a hundred pair, which cost in New York \$8 to \$10 per pair. A VIGILANCE committee has been formed by ruffians, who rob and murder.

Negro Soldiers on the Offensive-Fifteer of them Invade the Premises of a Citizen-An Altercation-A Murder in Cold Blood.

oldiers, who were out on the rampage, went to the grocery store of Mr. J. W. Hanks, ituated on the corner of Calhoun (South) street and Rayburn avenue. The soldiers went into the store and began an altercation with the proprietor. The difficulty became serious, and Mr. Hanks retired from the porion of the house where they had found him at first. It seems from the most reliable sources of information we have been able to consult, that Hanks was retreating from the overwhelming force pressing upon him. When he had reached the doorway leading to a small back room, it appears that he made a stand and fired upon the soldiers as they anvanced upon him. His aim, however, was defective, and the ball did not take effect; the negroes then fired seven or eight shots, one of which took effect in Mr. Hanks' head, just behind the car, passing entirely through from the right and coming out on the left side of his head, when he fell and soon after expired. Coroner Erickson held an inquest over

seven witnesses were examined, all of whom were colored except one, Mr. Pendegrast. The testimony of these persons was about the same as the facts stated above. The verdict of the jury was in words to the following effect: "that the deceased came to ession twenty-one days, and having transact- his death from a pistol shot, fired by negro soldiers, personally unknown to the jury and that it was done with malicious and felonious intent." There seemed to be no design entertained by the assailants of Mr. Hanks to rob, as neither money nor goods were taken. It must have been a premed tated design of those men to murder Hanks, and they went there for no other purpose. ANOTHER MURDER.-Late last night we learned that ex-Alderman Ryan was mur-dered on South street Monday night, by

The Maintenance of Order.

rom the Memphis Commercial. The disorder and crime which it has been our painful task to record, within the last few days, enforce the duty upon our citizens, not only of vigilance but of unusual calm-ness, caution and prudence in dealing with the circumstances of the case, and also in avoiding any pretext for the renewal of the outrages which have occurred. Apprehensions have seized the minds of many persons that even more violent scenes are me but we see no ground to indulge such forebodings if all classes will act with becoming prudence and moderation, discarding al orejudice and resolving to discountenance any act or language which may lead to violence. In the mean time the city authorities Owing to the complicity of Botts in Rebel | will of course exercise proper precautions in policing every part of the city and preventing large and riotous assemblies. feel authorized in saying they will be sup-ported by the General commanding the Dis-

The very panic which is the natural result of apprehensions, generally indulged, has a tendency to bring about a state of feel-SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if any ing that may precipitate an unfortunate colision which all good citizens should use every exertion to avoid. This state of feelng ought to be toned down to calmness and oderation, and by no means ought the apcarance of threatening to be exhibited. ch ignorant freedmen as may have imbibed the idea that the white citizens have Columbus, Mississippi, last week, to give ex- unkind dispositions toward them, should be feelings of those whom they may have be-lieved to be their enemies. There are not many who have adopted such a view, but, on the contrary, we believe that the great mass of them will readily believe in a kind lisposition, of which they have had evidence all their lives, if encouraged so to think, and f we are not too ready to visit the sins of in their respective counties, to said probate the worthless and vicious upon them. It is court, who are subject to be apprenticed proper that kind dispositions should be encouraged, to prevent any probable scenes of violence. The law should take hold of the

guilty, but not mobs, in any case, which lead to retaliation. When this begins the wisest cannot see the end. The Late Lord Palmerston Hostile to the United States-Death of Prince Albert Prevented a War with Eng-

We had reason to suspect the British Minster was hostile to the United States from the first breaking out of the rebellion, and war but were not prepared for such duplicity as there is evidence was practiced by the late

A gentleman who spent the last season in Europe, who enjoyed unusual facilities for nformation, was informed by a high official in London, that the Trent affair was greedily seized upon by Lord Palmerston to settle old family : Provided, That said widow or other scores with our Government. During the member of said family shall be a suitable many years his Lordship had been Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the head of the Government, several important questions had been disposed of and treaties made with our Government, the Northeastern boundary, the Oregon boundary, etc., settled. Palmerston was strongly impressed that he had been verreached in negotiation, and was biding his time for an opportunity to accomplish by war what he had failed to by diplomacy. The taking of Mason and Slidell from unler the cross of St. George was a Godsend to Palmerston—an opportunity to help the conditioned that said master or mistress will, rebels under the guise of national insult, and to pay an old debt. A Cabinet council was called, the Premier was for letting "slip the master shall be cited to attend the court at dogs of war," but, upon the suggestion of a which such order is proposed to be made, peaceful member of the Cabinet, the question | and shall have a right to resist the same by was referred to the principal law member to examine and report at a subsequent meeting SEC. 9. Be it further em of the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston, at the next Cabinet meeting, with a copy of Mr. Seward's dispatch in his pocket, admitting the illegality of the act of Commodore Wilkes, and the decision of our Government to return Mason and Slidell under the British flag, found the law-member to whom the question was referred, in a meditative mood, with his hands under his coat-tails. "Well," says Palmerston, "have you examined that question?" "Yes, my Lord, but wish to

"It is needless," says Palmerston, my mind is made up." "We will have a shy at them." Forthwith troops were dispatched to the American Colories, and great activity in the dock-yards and arsenals pro It will be remembered that Prince Albert died a short time previous, and the Queen

make further examination before I report"

Christian, and believes "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will," yet an event in the Providence of God to ities of war. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This interest-

The official referred to is a high-toned

that, in confiding too strongly in the peace-able disposition of a set of men used to a life of turbulence and vicissitude, one's con-to establish a liturgy, as part of the church worship, received sixteen votes. The advo-The trade in canvas back ducks is quite cates of the change are quite hopeful of extensive. A large number are regularly success at the next General Assembly.—Masent out to England. The Scotia took out con Telegraph.

at Titusville, Pa. The oil region is infested | suited in the acquittal of the party-Gam-

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be the duty of all sherills, justices of the peace, and other civil officers of the several Bad State of Affairs in the City

bate courts of their respective counties, semi-annually at the January and July terms of said courts, all freedmen, free ne-groes and mulatioes, under the age of eigheen, within their respective counties, beats On Monday evening, about eight or nine o'clock, a party of twelve or fifteen colored or districts, who are orphans, or whose parent or parents have not the means, or who refuse to provide for and support said minors, and thereupon it shall be the duty of said probate court to order the clerks of said courts to apprentice said minors to some compe tent and suitable persons, on such terms as the court may direct, having a particular care to the interest of said minor: Provided, that the former owner of said minor shall have the preference, when, in the opin ion of the court, he or she shall be a suitable

person or persons to whom said minor shall be apprenticed shall be a suitable person to have the charge and care of said minor, and fully to protect the interest of said minor. The said court shall require the said master or mistress to execute bond and security, payable to the State of Mississippi, condi-tioned that he or she shall furnish said minor with sufficient food and clothing, to treat | of whose nature he was wholly ignorant, he said minor humanely, furnish medical attention in case of sickness, teach or cause to be his remains yesterday morning; some six or taught him or her to read and write if under | wife and children were equally unable as fifteen years old; and will conform to any law that may hereafter be passed for the re-gulation of the duties and relation of master contained documents of great value, perhaps and apprentice; Provided, That said apprentice shall be bound by indenture in case of him at once a millionaire. Being somewhat males, until they are twenty-one years old. management and control of said apprentices, rious treasure, and that he must keep it a aid master or mistress shall have power to secret until Providence should disclose to inflict such moderate corporeal chastisement

Provided, That in no case shall cruel or in-

Mississippi Apprentice Law.

ice law, as approved November 22d :

The following is the Mississippi appren

counties in this State, to report to the pro-

numan punishment be inflicted. SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any her consent, said master or mistress may ursue and recapture said apprentice, and bring him or her before any justice of the peace of the county, whose duty it shall be ation disclosed to him that it was a regular tice to so return, then said justice shall commit said apprentice to the jail of said county, on failure to give bond, until the next term | it might lead to his detection. Satisfying the of the county court; and it shall be the duty of said court, at the first term thereafter, to investigate the said case, and if the court shall be of opinion that said apprentice left | brought it at once to the Detroit post-office. the employment of his master or mistress without good cause, to order her or him to be punished, as provided for the punishment of hired freedmen, as may be from time to menced the groping for other links. It was time provided for by law, for desertion, taken for granted that the package was until he or she shall agree to return to his or her master or mistre. Provided, That the court may grant continuances, as in other cases; and provided further, that if the excursion steamer. It was found on the 5th court shall believe that the said apprentice shall have good cause to quit his said master or mistress, the court shall discharge said apprentice from said indenture, and also enter a judgment against the master or mistress, for not more than one hundred dollars in the excursion down the lake. By referfor the use of said apprentice, to be collected on execution, as in other cases

person entice away any apprentice from his or her master or mistress, or shall knowingemploy an apprentice, or furnish him or her food or clothing, without the written consent of his or her master or mistress, or shall sell or give said apprentice ardent spirits without such consent, said person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof before the county court, be punished as provided for the punishment of persons \$2,500. Other valuables were also found, enticing from their employer hired freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes. SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all civil officers of their respective counties, to report any minors with- A quantity of gold pens which had been de-

under the provisions of this act, from time to time, as the facts may come to their with singular economy had carefully preknowledge; and it shall be the duty of said served his treasures to answer as witne court, from time to time, as said minors shall be reported to them or otherwise come to their knowledge, to apprentice said minors as SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That in case | the law the lightest sentence which can be the master or mistress of any apprentice shall desire, he or she may have the privilege to summon his or her said apprentic to the probate court, and thereupon, the approval of the court, he or she shall be released from all liability as master or mistress of said apprentice, and his said bond only sought a plausible pretere to declare shall be canceled; and it shall be the duty of the court forthwith to re-apprentice said minor, and in the event any master of an

apprentice shall die before the term of ser-

vice of said apprentice shall close, it shall

be the duty of the court to give the preference, in re-apprenticing said minor, to the widow or other member of said master's person for such purpose. SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That in case any master or mistress of any apprentice, bound to him or her under this act, shall be about to remove, or shall have removed to any other State of the United States by the laws of which such apprentice may be an inhabitant thereof, the probate court of the proper county may authorize the removal of such apprentice to such State, upon said master or mistress entering into bond, with security, in a penalty to be fixed by the judge, SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall

be lawfull for any freedmen, free negro or mulatto, having a minor child or children. to apprentice the said minor child or children as provided for by this act. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the age of the freedman, free negroor mulatto cannot be ascertained by record testimony, the judge of the county court

shall fix the age.
Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That this set take effect and be in force from and after its gassage.-[Approved Nov. 22, 1865.

How one Planter Fills HIS PLANTA-TION .- A Memphis paper has the following : One of our planting friends, who was a very large slaveholder before the war, has de- in the European markets. All that Egypt veloped to us a plan of operations for the en- and Brazil and India need to make the suing year, which seems a "step in the right direction." It is the plan which he has himthat the Minister himself may shortly fol-low. Mexican bonds have certainly been sold to a larger amount than was anticipated, though at what price is not known, and it is asserted that not a few have found their way into the pockets of members of Congress, who hope to turn an honest penny by driving off Maximilian and re-establishing the Juarez (Maximilian and re-establishing the Juarez) as one of the greatest chamities that could be fall England. The warlike demonstrations of his very large of Brazilian planter, has been praying for that those in authority may spit upon them it would build railroads, start gin manufacturing the contour property of the power, or lineagely in power, or lineagely in power, or lineagely in power, and are antisons of the requirements of his very large or Brazilian planter, has been praying for that those in authority may spit upon them it would build railroads, start gin manufacturing the power, and are antisons of the requirements of his very large or Brazilian planter, has been praying for that those in authority may spit upon them it would build railroads, start gin manufacturing the power, and are antisons of the requirements of his very large or Brazilian planter, has been praying for that those in authority may spit upon them it would build railroads, start gin manufacturing the power, and are antisons of the requirements of his very large or Brazilian planter, has been praying for the requirements of t teen, ten, or a less number of acres, to be laid | pied lands, and lay the foundation for a per-The enterprising but penniless agents of the Mexican Republic are certainly busy with more projects than one, and have, too,

> may be drawn during the year. He stipulates, further, that if any laborer the retains the right to summon a jury of view, selected from his fellow-laborers, who may, if they find his crop going to waste from slothfulness, declare his claim to it forfeited, and the employer may then reassign the plat of ground, with its growing error, to any inof ground, with its growing crop, to any in-dustrious laborer who will cultivate it and munerative branch; we should find ourselves save it. At the end of the year the crop pro- on the world's market getting only a half or accept. She should take a new lesson of duced is divided equally between the employer and the employer and the employer the latter paying out of the proceeds of his share the account the English were paying this duty, with cottest the proceeds of his share the account the English were paying this duty, with cottest the rest her hopes in some brave organization of which he may have created for his food and ciothing. He may, also, if he wishes, take of our national indebtedness, we, the conto to the North but what was decided in the to his own account the mule, plow, and other sumers in America, must, by a well-known implements with which he worked during the year, at the valuation price agreed upon, to be deducted from his share of the crop, or the monopoly of the manufacturers being tion as of old, and steadily and even defiant er takes upon himself the selling and reali-zing the value of the crop, and a division of moral ground

NO. 18.

Circumstantial Evidence!!

How Sullivan was Detected and

and their Result.

Circumstantial evidence has convicted more than half the criminals who are now justly suffering the penalties of the law. A more remarkable case of tracing out the criminal by circumstances than that which led to the arrest of young Sullivan, the postoffice robber, whose capture was announced in the Free Press of yesterday morning, w have never met with. It seems almost provisaid court shall be fully satisfied that the said court shall be fully satisfied that the

On the 5th or 6th of July last, an old

Frenchman, while walking along the beach

of Lake Erie, near the mouth of the Raisin

river, picked up a little package which had been washed ashore by the waves. He opened it, and found it to contain documents ing unable to read a word of English. himself to divine the contents. He then beremain in the Southern fields for a generahim at once a millionaire. Being somewhat superstitious, he believed that he was provi-SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in the dentially led to the discovery of this mystehim how he was to come into full possession as a father or guardian is allowed to inflict of his riches. For a long time he kept the on his or her child or ward at common law; package concealed in his house, but finally package concealed in his house, but finally becoming tired of waiting for mysterious dis closures, he took it to an attorney at Monroe, having first enjoined secrecy. apprentice shall leave the employment of his or her master or mistress, without his or package of deeds and mortgages was nothing but a package of letters that had been thrown into the lake by some person who probably to remand said apprentice to the service of post office package sent from New York to his or her master or mistress; and in the event of a refusal on the part of said apprenters, all of which had been opened and deprived of their contents, except one \$50 cheek

which the thief evidently dared not take, lest

covetous finder that the contents of the pack age were not what he supposed them, but old letters of no value to him, the lawyer This was the first and not least mysterious link in the chain of evidences which finally bound the guilty man tight. Then comof representation should be one member for every thirty thousand, until that should who threw it into the lake must have been a passenger on a Fourth of July excursion. This settled, the next point was to find out which of the post-office clerks participated ence to the list of passengers, it was discov ered that only two of them were on board. Here was the whole thing narrowed down almost to a point. But which of the two men was the criminal? The most difficult part of the whole case was reached. Which should be arrested, and on what evidence means of knowing whether they failed by a could be be convicted? The two men were positive rejection, by States enough voting parrowly watched, until finally suspicion was aroused against Sullivan. He was ar-The contents of the rifled letters were found n his possession to the amount of nearly One gold watch, which was mailed at New York, to a gentleman in Milwankee, and could be traced to the Detroit Post-office but no further, was found in the same trunk posited here, found their destination in the same trunk. He had carried on a systematic course of thieving for a long time, and now the fact was promulgated. We only dence that he made a clean breast of the

passed upon him is ten years in the State The American Cotton Monopoly

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times, It was reported a short time since that Mr. Dudley, our efficient Consul in Liverpool, had an interview in Washington with Mr. McCulloch, and urged an export duty on cotton of six cents per pound, as a means of raising revenue in part out of British consumers. Mr. Lanier is also reported to have advocated the same measure in a public meeting in Germany. These gentlemen do not, we presume, intend to urge an amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of the manner of voting for President. Origilaying such a duty, but to get round the ob- nally two persons were voted for on each vious meaning of the proviso by some in-ternal revenue tax or "drawback," We highest number of votes to be President, and believe that others are urging the same | the person having the next highest, Vice course on the Secretary of the Treasury, with | President. The conflict in 1800 rising out the idea that a hundred millions or so can of an equality of votes between Jefferson and be thus raised from British manufacturers | Beer led to this change. It was proposed toward paying the annual tax resting so in December, 1303, and went to the sats heavily on the nation. They argue that Legislatures with such rapidity that the ra-

foreign consumers in addition to a paying

There are some considerations in connection with this subject which should not escape attention. The United States has had almost a monopoly in cotton. Climate, soil, making such sad havoe now. labor and means of transport, and the national energy, have enabled us to produce a cotton of such quality, and to export it in such quantity, as practically to command the markets of the world. But this monop-The high price has stimulated its produc tion in every part of the world. Hundreds of miles of railroads have been built in India, opening up immense tracts of cottongrowing country to the demand. The production in Brazil, in Egypt, Turkey and other countries, has vastly increased. Brazil and Egypt compete with us, also, in quality, and their cotton commands as high price as the American. The Indian is, indeed, inferior, but the English manufacturers have learned to mix it with other stocks, so that it will be a competitor still thing and provisions at the cost price-a Not the bitterest enemy in England to can swear that in a war which invaded the

fair account being kept of such of either as American prosperity could ask for anything homes of the South they were the hearth may be drawn during the year.

American prosperity could ask for anything homes of the South they were the hearth worse for the interests of our great staple. The great bar to the production in India and face of the grand tragedy that ran with

see, before the United States Court, has resulted in the acquittal of the party—Gambon, who was a Confederate enrolling officer.

THE Columbus, Ga., factory which was burnt down last Spring by Wilson's forces, has been put in operation agrin.

Were need in Jamaica, one of the greatest evils to chancipation was the low price of sugar, caused by the sudden reduction of the English tariff. The planters found their profits immediately reduced; many could not fits immediately reduced; many could not

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN. ffice Union and American Block, corner Church and Cherry streets, opposite the Post Office.) TERMS:

Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

Subscriptions invariably in mivance. keep up their estates; they were made to pay he negroes fair wages; the freedmen beca liscontented and abandened the large proserties, and the separation was establ which has afflicted Jamaica ever since, be-

Singular Train of Events tween capital and labor. The present high prices of cotton, afflictive as it is to us, the consumers, is an immense advantage to the great task of reconstruction. When cotton is forty or lifty cents pound, no master, however exasperated, rill long ill treat good cotton hands; and if he does, capital will certainly flow in to employ them. The interest of all classes is to settle the condition of the laboring class—to satisfy it and do justice. The slaves are raised by every penny put on the price of cot-ton. Emancipation will be more of a boon and liberty will be attended by justice. The great laws of economics come in to secure rights and privileges to the freedmen, when their labor is so valuable. Then, if the freed slave need extra inducements to labor -if forced labor begets a desire for slavery after emancipation-if he would be

spicious at receiving a small rate of pay--all these obstacles are removed by the wages which must be paid when cotton is fifty cents a pound. palpably with each other, and leading straight from the crime to the crimical. But suppose that, with an export duty, in a few years cotton-growing is founded in Asia and Africa, and cotton falls to its ancient rice, what a tremendous disaster would this e to all the interests of the emancipate lass. What discouragement and idleness in night produce. Jamaica emancipation might e re-enacted in the South. The South, too needs all the help we can give her. Now she is receiving for her small crops all that she used to receive for her large, and the nancial wounds of war are being healed. But destroy her monoply, and where will Syuthern prosperity be? With cotton at six cents a pound, the fearful track of war might

AMERICAN.

History of Constitutional Amendments. From the N. O. Picayune.

There have been, previous to this, only hree successful attempts to amend the contitution. There have been many attempts but no others got through Congress. There have been twelve amendments adopted; but of these ten were submitted together by the first Congress. They were applemental to the original constitution, the preamble, with the desire expressed by nventions of a number of the States in heir adopting of the constitution, as "further declaratory and restrictive clauses" in order "to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers." They were entitled, "Arti-cles in addition to, and amendment of the constitution of the United States of Amer-

Twelve amendments were submitted, of which only ten were ratified. Number one and number two of the original series were not ratified. Numbers three to twelve, inclusive, constitute the articles which are now ambered from one to ten, inclusive. The two articles which failed of approval made constitutional rules for the apportionnient of members for representation and re-By the first, it was provided that the rule

create a House exceeding one hundred members. The ratio should then be forty thousand, until the House reached two hundred members. Afterwards, there should never be less than two hundred members, and there should never be more than one representative to every forty thousand. The second provided that no law, varying the compensation of Representatives and Senators should be valid until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. These two amendments were not ratified with the ten others. We have at hand no

the negative to reject them, or simply by the failure to act on them. It might be a curious subject for inquiry whether any time runs against the adoption of an amendment after it is once submitted. The Articles numbers I to X which passed ongress September 25, 1789, did not receive the requisite three-fourths until December. 1791. Vermont had then been added to the number of States, making fourteen. those, eleven were necessary to make the three-fourths. The eleventh was given by Virginia on the 15th of December. Our researches have not been able to find

find that the date of the ratification by Virginia is given as the date of the comple of the constitutional number, and the formal whole thing, pleaded guilty on his examination, and was remanded for sentence. Under The Eleventh Article was proposed at the Third Congress, and bears date March 5, 1794. It is that article which provides that the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced, or prosecuted gainst one of the United States, by citizens another State, or by citizens or subjects of my foreign State," an amendment prompted

by the jealous regard with which the founders of the Government watched over the reserved rights of the States. The amendment was ratified in 1797, and announced to Congress by President Adams, in a message to both Houses, dated January The twelfth article is that which changed

America possesse practically a monopoly in | tification was completed S ptember 14, 1804. cotton; that Europe must have it, and that That ratification was promulgated by a sim-3d per pound would be readily paid by ple notice from the Secretary of State. There has been no amendment since, until the present time, a period of sixty-one years, without any alteration in the text of the instrument, in all the old interpretations of which civil war and political passions are

In all previous cases, the question of ratified over the true number of States, not of their competency to give a vote entitled to be counted. It was the making up of a roll has been rudely assailed in this war. of undisputed members of a common govcing of the vote, was of no sort of consequence. It is different now. The pointswhat States are entitled to vote, and what department of the Government, if any, can valid, votes decisive of the ratification of the amendments, which votes another branch of some very complicated questions, the solution of which, in the existing state of affairs at THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH .- There is a

creatures who stood mute and neutral in the

Councils obtained from such sources are not what the South needs, or what she should ly asserting the ancient landmarks of the But we should also object to this tax on Union. Such a party may restore the fallen fortunes of the South; it will, at least, erect the proceeds, without other charge to the laborers than their proportionate charge of the coats of shipments and the usual charge.

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